Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

We congratulate our readers on one more return of happy-hearted, merry old Christmas. The festival seems consecrated by the common consent of all Christendom as a season of joyous salutations, and the reciprocation of the best wishes of the heart. It is fit and natural that it should be so. The event it professes to commemorate ought to fill the heart alike with gladness and gratitude, and it furnishes a fit occasion for the indulgence of the better and the kinder feelings of our nature. The narrowest bigot, whatever notions he may hold respecting the religious observance of appointed days, may afford to relax his features into a smile at the sight of so many human faces clothed in good humor; and even an Infidel, if he be, as he professes, a wellwisher to the race, though he view their belief as a dream, may very consistently be pleased to see that it yields them a present gratification. The associations of the day are all kind and cheering; it is ever known and celebrated as "MERRY CHRISTMAS." Its observance is social, and tends to cherish good feelings and right affections toward our neighbor. Like the British Harvest Home, or like the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, it is a time for good wishes. kind words, and the sending of gifts. Were it only for the amount of unfeigned delight it brings to our children, surely we should regret its abelition from the observances of social life, and feel a blank when its date returned. Who can stand near the entrance of one of our depots for the sale of toys and confectionary, and watch the looks of the little folks that enter and that leave those fairy regions of childish delight, and coldly wish the joyous anniversary blotted from the calendar? No: let those whose religious aspirations consecrate the day as sacred, indulge the feeling it is calculated to awaken, and hallow its return by the offerings of a sincere devotion: while those who acknowledge no such impulse in the observance, or even disapprove of the celebration as an ecclesiastical appointment, enjoy the day as one of welcome, rest, and relaxation; as an occasion for the meeting of family circles, and the renewing and brightening of the chain of old friendships; for visits of kindness and heavenly charity; for making orphans glad, and causing the widow's heart to sing for joy. If the true God be not worshipped, at least the worship of mammon is brought to a pause. Banks are shut; insurance offices closed; departments empty; the apprentice puts on his holyday suit; the young miss sports her new bonnet; and even the poor slave rejoices in the common joy, gets his new shoes, his Christmas dinner, and mayhap a present from old missus or the young ladies. God bless them all, say we. of the fabric without the maintenance of which the country and outvoted them. Be merry and wise; make the most of the day, and so enjoy it as to have no regrets for to-morrow. Surely the innocent pleasures of life are not so many that we can afford to throw any of them away. Again, then we say, be merry and wise, and most heartily do we wish that all our patrons the American Union. Few among us, while enjoying the inmay have substantial cause for a merry heart.

To the old we wish "troops of friends," and flocks of happy children gathering about their hearthstone. To the young, rosy cheeks, bright tions regard us, and the greatness we can attain if the Union eyes, and those smiles in sight of which ill-humor be preserved in harmony and hearty good faith." t live. To the newly-married we wish bridal presents in profusion, with loving messages from schoolmates and cronies, who purpose full soon to follow their example. To the old couple we wish renewed pledges and proofs of growing esteem, that would lead them, if free, to marry each other expressive words which follow: again the next minute. To our public men we wish an approving conscience, boldness for the right, charity for the misguided, light upon the path of duty, and firmness and patience in following it to the end. To those in private life we wish a liberal competence, an enlightened patriotism, an honorable, voluntary, dignified submission to the laws of their country; moderation towards opponents; a contented appreciation of the priceless privileges of their lot, and a fixed resolve never to jeopard or to cast them away in pursuit of phantoms. To Congress we wish that their brief session may be memorable for its harmony, for the shortness of its speeches and the wisdom of its laws. To our benevolent societies we wish plentiful coffers. an increase of members, a decrease of applications, and Heaven's benison on all their labors of love. To the poor we wish an open winter, cheap wood, warm blankets, plenty of work, and no doctor's bills. To the children, (God bless them!) we wish armfuls of dolls, aprons full of good things, and pretty books enough to keep them reading till Christmas comes again. To all the sons and daughters of bereavement and distress, we wish Heaven's mercy, the meek endurance of their lot, and a happy issue out of all tribulation. To our country we wish glory and strength—the glory of rectitude, of wisdom, of moderation, and of unity; and hold property. The question is again open. the strength which these never fail to bestow. To the nations, peace, universal and perpetual; with increasing light, growing abundance, augmenting virtue; and, as the result of all, true and abiding happiness, public and private.

Might these our wishes be gratified, and these expanding aspirations granted, then will this season deserve to be long remembered as the "HAPPY CHRISTWAS."

JENNY LIND, while at Richmond, made a donation of twelve hundred dollars for charitable purposes, as follows:

She at first designed making a donation of 1,000 to the Female Orphan Asylum; but, hearing of the existence of the two other institutions, she added \$200 to the gift, and divided the amount equally amongst them.

THE INDIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION has adopted a resolution making embezzlement of public funds felony Also, one requiring a section making it a duty of the Legis lature to provide, permanently, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane.

We have before stated that this Convention had reconsidered the vote on the section relating to "Women's Rights." It was then proposed that the real and personal property of married women shall be secured to them under equitable conditions by law-lost, aves 60, noes 69. It was next proposed that the property of women shall be secured against the creditors and legal representatives of the husband-lost, ayes 35, noes 93. The vote was then taken upon the re-passage o the original section, and it was rejected, ayes 55, noes 75.

PITTERURGH, DECEMBER 20. The flue of the steamboat Fashion, No. 2, collapsed this afternoon on the Mononaghela river, a short distance above town, causing the instant death of several of the crew and passengers, and seriously, if not mortally, scalding others. from Oregon.

We observe in the Message of the Presider t of France, delivered on the 12th ultimo to the Legislative Assembly of that Republic, the following

"In Spain we have seen with pleasure the ties which united the two countries drawn closer by the mutual sympathy of the two Governments. As soon as the French Government learned the criminal attack made by adventurers on the Isle of Cubs, we sent new forces to the commander of the West India station, with injunctions to unite his efforts with those of the Spanish authorities to prevent the repetition of similar attacks."

If such an act of comity was due from the Government of France-having little or no direct interest in the affair-how much more incumbent on our own Government was such interposition, when

Not many days ago we stated that information travagance" was breathed by their press. had been received at the Department of State of the issuing of orders by the Spanish Government for war debt; the claims yet due for services in the the release of the remainder of the Contoy prison- war; the Texan boundary stock with its interest; ers. The mere statement of this naked fact does the value of the public lands bestowed as gratuities not, we understand, do justice to the course of the on the soldiers; the claims to be paid to our citi-Spanish Government in regard to the matter; and, zens under the Mexican treaty; the portion of the therefore, we embrace this occasion to add, that the release of the remaining Contoy prisoners was a voluntary act of grace on the part of the Queen's creased judicial and legislative expenses connected Government, designed to manifest her respect for the with an increase of territory. All these drafts on entiments of good faith and justice which had been avowed by the American Government, and espeially by the Secretary of State, in regard to the ffairs of Cuba. It seems to us to be due to the

Dr. Foore, of the Buffalo Commercial Adver- ration have been feared, but for this war. tiser, after an absence from the country of some eighteen months on his diplomatic mission to Bogota, resumed the editorial charge of his paper on of Locofoco expenditure could never have been Wednesday.

An anxious looker on frem abroad, during the agitation which convulsed the country last year, and sharing in the solicitude of all true friends of letter published as his in regard to the Fugitive the country for the result, Dr. FOOTE appropriately Slave law, and says that as a christian and patriot seizes the occasion of his return to his editorial he shall stand by the late Compromise measures. duties to congratulate his countrymen on the passage of the measures of adjustment, and on their escape from the danger that threatened the Union. We copy a portion of his address to his readers:

"Far removed as we were from the United States during the past year, and receiving information only at long and edious intervals, we watched the progress of events in our country with painful solicitude, not unmixed with amazement at the madness of many men in both extremes, who, in pursuit of what they deemed their rights, or in obedience to noon some particular questions, by long and fervid dwelling on one ides, that they were willing to jeopard the very existence would sink into snarchy and ruin. The grand whole, with all the vast interests depending upon it-interests that do not affect the American people alone, but in which the whole world and all time are concerned—seemed lost sight of in eager pursuit of a part. The greatest possible political calamity that could afflict the world would be the dissolution of estimable blessings of this Union, consider justly its moral influence upon other people, the colossal grandeur to which it has raised us as a nation, the reverent admiration with which other nations struggling to maintain republican institu-

The venerable President of the late Georgia Con- do we desire that you will not favor the call the Convention, Thomas Spalding, of McIntosh, whose years have nearly reached the scriptural limit of fourscore, upon taking the chair, addressed the body will be incurred. over which he was called to preside in the few but

Gentlemen of the Convention : I thank you for the bor you do me in placing me in the chair on this memorable occasion. It is perhaps an appropriate—I feel that it is a graceful termination of my long life.

Gentlemen, it may be expected that I should say some hing of my opinions on this occasion. For the first time in be sent to Jackson. These significant facts are positive proof twenty-five years, Congress has appeared willing to listen to that the Disunionists receive but little sympathy in "Old eur complaints, and I am filled with hopes for the future. Claiborne." Perhaps in no county of the State have the For fifty years, the most enlightened nations in Europe-France, Spain, Italy, and Germany-have been laboring in blood and through desolation after "free Government." For sixty-three years we have known quietude. From a small people we have become a great nation under our Constituperish, I would wish that myself and every human being that announcement of Mr. CROSKEY's appointment as American the words of Homer,
"Before that dreadful day,

May me and mine lie pressed beneath our monum

The Indiana State Convention has reconsidered the section securing the right to married women to

The Fugitive Slave Bill of 1792 was drafted by George Canor, of Massachusetts, in November, and it was passed by the Senate on the 18th of January, unanimously, fourteen members from free and thirteen from slave States voting for it. The House committee, Theodore Sedgwick and Sheerjashub Bourne, of Massachusetts, and Alexander White, of Virginia, reported the bill to that body, by which it was passed, on the 5th of February, without discussion. Eight free States were represented by 31 votes, six slave States by 24 votes; free State majority 7. The bill received 48 yeas to 7 nays. Massachusetts gave 6 yeas to 1 nay. This record shows that the free States passed the first fugitive slave bill. The one passed in 1850 is almost the same thing.

"PROGRESS" BACKWARDS.

In the New Hampshire Convention, on Wednesday, the principal question before the members, in Committee of the Whole, was, " Shall the Justices of the Supreme Court be appointed by the Governor and Senate?" After much debate, the question was decided in the negative, yeas 103, nays 136. Following this vote, which goes for the election of Judges by the People, the following pro-

ment be instructed to report an amendment providing that all county judges, sheriffs, registers of probate, and solicitors shall be elected by the legal voters in the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for four years; justices of the town courts shall be elected by the legal voters in the respective towns, and shall hold their offices for two years.

No Coal in California .- Mr. P. T. Tyson, of Baltimore, as the result of a scientific visit to the late Territory of California, contradicts the reports of a plentiful supply of coal there. It is to Van-couver's Island, Mr. Tyson says, that California must look for supplies, unless they may be obtained

COST OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

"Thus we have, as expenditures and liabilities, chargeable directly to said war, and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace, the sum of \$217,175,575 81.

"This does not include many claims presented and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war, their great variety forbidding even an approximation either as to number or amount."—Secretary Corwin's Report.

The enormous sum of two hundred and seven teen millions of dollars has been paid, or is to be paid, as the cost of the late war with Mexico, yet, because a Whig Administration have demanded additional amount of revenue to meet the interest to be paid on these immense expenses, and the claims daily presented, the cry of extravagance has been raised by the whole Locofoco press. But here we have the true source of all that is demanded by the Whig Secretary to meet the current expenses of t was on our shores that the predatory expedition the year. The Locofoco Administration of Mr. was prepared, and in contravention of our own Polk could saddle the nation with an expense of aws, as well as in violation of the law of nations? the above appalling amount, and not a word of "ex-

During the coming year there must be enume-rated as drafts on the Treasury the interest on the the Treasury are the results and necessary consequences of the Mexican war, an exclusive Locofoc measure, and they can never, with any degree of

justice, be chargeable upon Whig extravagance. From this same war have arisen likewise the liberal spirit in which the course of our Government evils and dangers now threatening the perpetuity has been met by the Spanish Sovereign, that the of our Government. No question of extension of fact should be published, as it has some to our slavery would have agitated our nation but for the territory acquired from Mexico. None of the evils of secession would have existed, or perils of sepa-

A more complete refutation of the accusation of Whig extravagance could never have been conceived. A more perfect exhibition of the recklessness presented .- Connecticut Courant.

Mr. ATWOOD, the Democratic candidate for Gov-

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN INDIANA .- The Indiana Courier, published at Newcastle, Henry county Indiana, brings the proceedings of a meeting held on the 5th instant at that place, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of a determination to adhere to the adjustment measures of the last session of Congress, and to frown down all attempts to renew the agitation of the slavery question. The Courier states that the meeting was called to denounce the action of Congress, but that the friends of the Union, who desired to see the character of raving fanatics had designed to bring upon it, as- alies or monstrosities to which we have alluded. sembled in sufficient numbers under the called issue

A "SIGN" FROM MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE PORT GIRSON (MISS.) "CORRESPONDENT." The following is a copy of a memorial to our members of he Legislature, recently circulated for signatures in Clai-

"The undersigned, citizens and voters of Claiborne county, respectfully represent to their Senator and Representative, that while some of us might have desired the settlement of the several questions' arising out of the Mexican treaty to have been in some respects different from what it is, we are nevers, or create any further agitation about them. Esp which has been proposed, because we believe its only ten-dency will be to produce useless excitement, while no good can result from it at all commensurate with the expense that

Though this document was not prepared until a day or two before the session of the Legislature, we learn from our Senator, George L. Torrey, Esq., that about six hundred names, of the eight hundred voters of the county, were appended to the different sheets received by him, and presented to the Senate. In addition to this, we know of other sheets containing signatures which were not received here in time to agitators been more active than here, and certainly in no county of the State have they effected less.

FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON (EMG.) PAPER.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF MR. CROSKEY AS AMERICAN CONion-and, rather than THAT CONSTITUTION should sur. The Gazette of last Friday night contained the official has a drop of my blood in his veins should perish. To use consul at this port. It will be recollected that this gentleman was superseded on the change of Ministry in America, to make way for a political friend of the new Government, and that on his recent visit to the United States he was reinstated UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM FLORIDA. - The in the office which he had previously filled so much to the House of Representatives agreed, a few days ago, to go into an election for United States Senator, are glad to hear that it is contemplated by some of our leadvice Mr. YULEE, whose term expires on the 4th of ing professional and commercial fellow-townsmen to invite March next; but the State Senate, on the 9th in- Mr. CROSKEY to a public dinner on this occasion. We have stant, refused to meet in joint assembly for that no doubt but that a large number of inhabitants will gladly purpose, by a vote of 14 to 5. The Democrats seize the opportunity of acknowledging the great service have a majority in both houses of one, making two on joint ballot; but it seems there is little unan- his exertions to establish and extend a regular steam-packet

> JENNY LIND AT RICEMOND.—The first choice of seats for second choice for \$50. All the tickets were sold at auction varying from \$17 downwards; those in the parquet averaging

> THE END OF THE CHAPLIN CASE.—Mr. CHAPLES WAS, OR Thursday, liberated from the jail of Montgomery county, \$19,000 bail having been entered for his appearance at Howard District court. Bail to the amount of \$6,000 had been given in this District. He passed through Baltimore on Thursday on his return home.—Republic.

CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD.—The ship Siles Leonard, from Tampa Bay, bound for New York with United States troops, touched off the Charleston Bar on the 20th, to procure medicine, the Cholera having broken out on board during the passage. Ten cases had already terminated fatally.

depth of 952 feet. The Mercury remarks: The last nine-teen feet perforated was thorough a stratum of argilaceous slate, intermixed with granite boulders, one of which arrested

lection of Judges by the People, the following proposition was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Executive Depart-

A telegraphic despatch from Fredericton, received at the News Room, at St. John's, (New Brunswick.) on the 12th, announces that the house of Mr. John Coulthard, in Queensbury, was consumed by fire that morning about two o'clock, with all his family, consisting of Mr. Coulthard, wife, and child. Cause of the fire unknown.

VIEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA, WEST.

PROM THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. The very mischiefs that WASHINGTON had painful contemplation have actually occurred. "Internal enemies" are endeavoring to sap the founda-tions of our "political fortress," and bring to ruin the glorious fabric our fathers reared. "Jealousies heart-burnings" have been engendered, to render "alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." The causes that "disturb our Union" are approaching a fearful crisis, and unless the agitation can be allayed the consequences must be disastrous. In a paper received yesterday we notice a "call for a State Convention to be held in Syracuse, January 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1851, to consider the INFERNAL BILL enacted by the American Congress on 18th September, 1850, for the recapture of fugitives from slavery, and to take such action thereon as freemen should." The object is daringly avowed; and if it is not, under the Constitution, treason of the hands, or an overt act of war against the Govern-ment, it is certainly treason of the heart—involving all the moral delinquency of the crime. We quote two sentences, which sufficiently manifest the pur-

"The passage of this bill has made it plain that liberty and slavery cannot subsist together, and has forced upon our coun-

"Similar Conventions are to be held in others of the tates, and we trust, before the end of the present session of Congress, a message will be sent thither from the entire North that will admonish the oppressors of the South, and hat they must recede from the daving encroachments that they have made upon Northern sentiments and Northern liberties -must annul this wicked Bill, or consent that it must be at once a dead letter, or expect to see the American Union leluged in blood."

One of the men who signed this villanous pape s said to be a clergyman! We should like to know whether this clerical Jack the giant-killer expects to die in his bed. If he has so quiet a deparure he will cheat the gallows. It is to be regretted that a few of the pretended followers of the "Prince of Peace" should disgrace their profession by thus scattering broadcast over the land the seeds of civil war. They are, by their conduct, dishonoring their Divine master, and we believe doing more to ernor in New Hampshire, has repudiated a late injure the cause of Christianity than a host of inidels could do. Heretofore we have found the pulpit conservative in its influences, and we believe it is generally so now; but in some instances, ately, it has been used as a place where treasonable projects are concocted, and from whence seditious counsels are uttered to infect and disturb the November 1-Per schooners Carolina and Johanne. body politic. Verily, with such cases before us, we might be inclined to say with Shakspeare-

"In religion, What damned error but some sober brow Will bless it and approve it with a text.'

It gives us pleasure to observe, however, that the reat body of the Clergy are true to the principles of the Head of the Church-and we hope the confidence of the people in the ministers of the Costions of duty, had so exaggerated and sublimated their views the county saved from the disgrace which a set of pel will not be in any degree impaired by the anom-

> We do not know whether it is intended to call a Convention in Pennsylvania. But lest some madman may propose such a measure, we would earnestly beg our fellow-citizens, who all think as we do about slavery, to " look before they leap." is well known that we are opposed to involuntary October 31, 1850 : servitude in all its phases, and so we believe it every man, woman, and child north of Mason and Dixon's line. We do not fancy, however, seeing our "American Union deluged in blood" in order to get rid of it. Humanity does not require so desperate a recourse. The blacks at the South are generally well clothed and well fed; and perhaps theless inclined to acquiesce in the adjustment. We there-fore respectfully solicit that you will favor no measure that enjoy as much physical happiness as their masters. may have a tendency to disturb the settlement of those queswretched as has been represented. On this subject, we beg leave to quote a Pennsylvania writer on political economy, Mr. CAREY, of Philadelphia. In his late work called "the Harmony of Interests,"

(p. 127, Skinner's edition,) he says : "Of all the other chapters in the history of the people this Union, the most honorable to them, as I believe, is that in which is recorded the history of the negro race. The three hundred thousand barberians imported into this country, now represented by almost four millions of people, far advanced towards civilization and freedom, and to that number they have grown because they have been well fed, well clothed, well sheltered, and reasonably worked. It is a case totally without a parallel in the world, the history of which may be challenged for the production of a body of men, inested with so much power over their fellow men as has been exercised by the people of the South, and using it so moderately as to permit so rapid an advance in numbers and so great an improvement of condition. Nevertheless, they are unceasingly stigmatized as slave-drivers and negro-traders, and by the nation which lives out of them, and which, of all

communication between Southampton and New York; as well as to testify to his unfailing courtesy of manner and great sade against our brethren at the South to effect their deliverance. It is our opinion, as it is our hope, that all that religion or humanity require may be attained in a better, because more honorable Mad'lle Lind's concert at Richmond sold for \$105, and the way. As a citizen, also, of this great and prosperous nation, it is our firm conviction that no consideration has been, or can be, presented to furnish about \$12; in the first circle \$13, in the second circle \$12, and the third circle \$6 or \$7; on the stage \$12. The total amount of seats sold is estimated at \$18,000.

States Indian Commissioners had arrived at \$18,000.

States Indian Commissioners had arrived at \$18,000.

Constitution and a law of the land. But we have

The Legislature of the State of extended our remarks sufficiently at present. Something, however, remains to be said in further articles.

A FRIEND OF THE UNION .- The Atalanta (Ga.)

"On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at King "On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kings ton, a revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not very well see. He was told they were trying to get the people to dissolve or secede from the Union. Where-upon he drooped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head, and with a faltering voice said, 'Oh, don't do that till I am dead!' While he uttered these words, the large tears chased each other down his way-worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them.

A precept addressed to Commodore Aulick has been received from the Navy Department, ordering that officer to convene a court martial on Wednesday on board the Pennsylvania, to try a sailor for mutinous conduct and murderous threats on board the steam frigate Saranac. We are informed that this reckless man not only refused to do duty, but declared to the 1st licutenant that he would blow up the magnetic of the ship if he could get a chance.

[Portsmouth Pilot.] told that a great number of men would try to prevent them to which he replied, 'Don't let them do that till I am dead!'

James Welch, raised the window of the room in which they were placed, and sprang to the ground, a distance of about the had been sentenced to six months in the State prison, and is described as one of the most reckless of those contain.

A panther, measuring three feet and a half from snout to tail, was killed near Niagara Falls last week. The animal was brought down by a shot from a rife and dispatched after a savage resistance, and doing some damage to the dogs that that section of country.

A telegraphic degretable for the Chief them, which he was not second to the contained the c type, and also that even the oldest palaces in Assyria are of more modern date than the pyremids; but this does not appear to be at all conclusive in favor of Major Rawlinson's view. May not both Assyria and Egypt, as at present known to us, be the children of an earlier civilization, every vestige of which has disappeared, except what we see in its progeny? The points of resemblance between the Euphratan and the Nilotic monuments favor this bypothesis, rather than the ordinary idea; the one is but a copy from the other. We believe, in a word, that there was more than one cycle of civilization in Mesopotamia before that whose fossil relics Layard has disentembed.—Philadelphia Bulletin. FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Cherokee, whose arrival at New York from Chagres we announced on Saturday, brought on freight \$1,680,107 in gold.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th November. The cholera has been raging with great severity at San Francisco, Sacramento, and other parts of California. The deaths at the former place averaged ten to fifteen daily. They occurred principally in the filthiest parts of the city. At Sacramento the disease was abating. The deaths for the week ending November 2d at that place were 126. A great many deaths from cholera had occurred on vessels between Sacramento and San Francisco. The Pacific News says:

The Pacific News says:

"The cholers, the scourge that has visited almost every nation of the earth, has made rapid strides in some localities, and laid in the dust many a noble spirit endeared to home and friends by the strongest ties. In our own city, since its first appearance, some three weeks since, the number of deaths have been about one hundred and thirty-five; while at Sacramento the bill of mortality has been much greater, reaching several hundred, and perhaps one thousand. We are glad to have it to say that the scourge is abating, and that the deaths in either city do not average over eight or ten per day. This intelligence will be received with pleasure by thousands of friends in the Atlantic State.

"This immense bill of mortality has prestrated, or in a

"This immense bill of mortality has prostrated, or in a great measure injured the business of the large cities, and con-sequently has affected every locality. Trade generally has been dulf. The markets are well supplied, at prices very

moderate.

"At Sacramento City the epidemic had been dreadfully fatal, as the list of deaths we give bears witness; but the latest accounts represent that the disease was rapidly subsiding.

"The deaths at San Jose for the twenty-bur hours ending Saturday neon were ten; and the total number since the breaking out of the cholera is estimated at nearly two hundred—including Santa Clara and Alviso, fully that number. The disease, however, is abating—the northerly winds and beavy frosts as doubt exerting a beneficial influence in checking the suresid of cholera."

The only advices we have from the min ollowing peragraph, copied from the Sucramento Times : "We have seen persons from various portions of the mines

dependant on this city for supplies, from whom we learn that the cholers has spread to but a very limited extent. A few cases have occurred at Nevada city, Rough and Ready, and some other towns, but to no considerable extent. It seems now altogether probable that the cholera will soon entirely leave California."

The Sacramento Transcript contains a short history of the present hostilities between the whites and Indians in El Doado county, which was commenced by the latter with murdering three miners and running others from Matheney's Creek into Weberville. Two hundred men enrelled themselves in the differnt towns to repel the Indians and keep the immigrant trail open.

The Squatter trials had commenced at Benicia. The amount of bullion cleared from the port of rancisco, from November 1st to 13th, inclusive, was :

12-Per do Antelope, do ... 200,000

Amount of receipts for duties from October 1st to 21st inclusive, \$179,952. There has been a destructive fire in Sacramento, which de

troved about a dozen buildings, as follows : New York Hotel, \$10,000; Eagle Hotel, \$4,000; St Francis Hotel, \$12,000; Galena House, \$7,000; smal house adjoining, \$1,000; "Home of the Badger," \$2,000 Mr. Rowe's wholesale and retail provision store, \$8,000 dwelling house, less unknown; three canvass houses, \$300; butcher's shop, (torn down,) \$500. Total loss about \$45,000.

The following is a statement of the number of passeng It arrived at San Francisco by sea from October 1, 1849, to

American. Foreign. . 5,897 2,353 1849-Oct. 1st to Dec. 31.. 5,897 1850-Jan. 1st to Mar. 31.. 5,573 2,157 April 1st to June 30. . 10,893 5,659 3,323 July 1st to Oct. 31.. 7,757 11,080 30,123 13,492 43,615

850-Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st, number arrived, 1,301 1850-Oct. 1st to Oct. 31st, number left...........5,59 An undertaker's bill, for coffins furnished the destitute poo

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By way of California we have accounts from Honolulu to the 19th October. The British ship Herald had returned to that port from the Arctic ocean on the 16th, after an unsuccessful search for the expedition of Sir John Franklin; and of the nany whale ships that had lately arrived, none had seen or heard any thing of the missing expedition. Fifty American whalers had arrived at the port of Lahaina during the months of September and Octo ber, every one of which, it is stated, was loaded to its utmost capacity with oil and bone. The season is represented to have been one of extraordinary success to all the vessels thus far heard from. A Honolulu the same influx of whalers is observed.

LATE FROM JAMAICA.

We have Jamaica papers to the 12th instant The cholera is still raging upon the plantations in the interior, but has very much subsided in Kingston and Spanishtown. The subject still engrosses

estates which the cholera had depopulated.

[New York Post.

FROM TEXAS.

We have accounts from Galveston to the 10th instant The coldest weather since 1838 has prevailed in Texas, the thermometer being 15° below the freezing point. It is thought the crange and lemon trees have been killed. The United States Indian Commissioners had arrived. They proceed to

The Legislature of the State of Texas has adjourned They did not pass any act disposing of the \$10,000,000. A law has been passed directing the election of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices by the people. Light-house constructed on iron screw-piles, are about to be erected or Galveston bar, off Pass Cavallo, and at Brazos Santiago.

A precept addressed to Commodore Aulick has been re-

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A singular occurrence happened in the village of Piedmont (N. H.) last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, having strayed from home, and not returning at dark, inquiries were made for them by the parents, and as no trace was found of them, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning, the children were discovered in an open field, lying upon the frozen ground, and locked in each other's arms—one sleeping soundly and the other awaks. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown, as yet, no ill effects from the exposure. It is truly wonderful how two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the cold frozen ground without perishing.

REMEDY FOR THE SCARCITY OF SILVER COIN .-- A COT any you the Scancitt of Silvenmerce, referring respondent of the New York Joarnal of Commerce, referring to the present scarcity of silver coin, recommends that the mints immediately recommence the coinage of gold dollars, which, he says, notwithstanding a tipsy or careless person may occasionally pay them out for "fips," are a really desirable and popular coin. We like the suggestion. This liliquitan currency may be somewhat troublesometo finger, but this disadvantage is amply compensated by its convenience for breaking a five dollar bill and its easy portage. Ms. CLAYTON'S EULOGY.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

nce of a number of ladies, filled to overflowing the spacious Hall of the Odd Fellows, at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tues-day evening, 17th, to listen to an oration delivered by the Hon. day evening, 17th, to listen to an orange.

John M. Clayron, on the life, character, and services of We need hardly say the eulogy was all that the subject de

served, and that the great talent of the orator promised it would be. It sketched briefly, but fully and eloquently, the biography of Commodore Jones, from early life to the date of his death, and was interspersed with a number of anecdotes, which portrayed in vivid colors the characteristic vir inguished him in every relation, whether public or private. In those passages in which Mr. CLAYTON re-ferred to his own recollections of the deceased, during the course of a long and intimate personal intercourse, he spoke with much feeling of the noble and generous traits of head and heart which adorned and illustrated the character of his

CLAYTON paid a glowing tribute to that patriotic spirit which formed, he said, the leading trait of Cor From this portion of the eulogy we quote (as nearly as we

of Jacob Jones than to add, as I now do, with perfect truth, that the love of his country was his ruling passion. He was the associate of the revolutionary patriots of Delaware, and was reared in a school whose devotion to the Union knew no limits. At all periods of his life he manifested the most profound deference to the laws and constitution of his country. Indeed, it is a subject of sincere congratulation that no true son of Delaware has ever yet proved faithless to the obligation she assumed when she led her sister States, and carried sway the honor of being the first to adopt the American constitution; and at this moment I do not know a citizen born within her limits who does not regard the Union as the Jews regarded the Ark of the Covenant, which none could desecrate and live. The affection for it among us grows stronger with its increasing age, and the name of its immortal founder, 'the Father of his Country,' becomes every year more endeared to us as the flight of Time covers it with the shadows of antiquity.

The love of it glows with intensity in the bosoms not only of our men, but of their wives and daughters, who are ever prompted by their own instincts when obedient to the dictates of patriotism, and it is here among the earliest lessons taught by the mother to her offspring. A disunionist from Delaware would be a spectacle which my eyes have never witness-

ed. Should the day ever come when other Americans, for-getful of their honor and allegiance, shall divide and destroy the republic, our little State may be desolated by the battles of contending sections, and her streams may be red with the blood of her citizens, but still ever true to the principles of her sons, who, like Jacob Jones, have illustrated by their heroism her patriotism and courage, she, the least powerful and most unpretending among her sister States, will prefer to pe-rish in defence of the integrity of the Union rather than sur-

EXPLOSION OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 14. We again have to recount an appailing estastrophe from a steamboat explosion, which has occasioned the death of some of our most valuable citizens, wounding and maiming others, and spreading dismay and terror among the entire community. Yesterday, a pleasure excursion (as was contemplated) came off on board of the Anglo-Norman, a new low pressure towboat, being the last built of a line which has proved eminantly successful. The enterwision and beginning the last surface and beginning the las nently successful. The enterprising and hospitable owners of this line, in the joyous feeling attendant upon success, invited a number of their friends to take an excursion up and down the river, and to partake of their good cheer. Some hundred guests were assembled, and with happy anticipations embarked on the new steamer. At 10 o'clock the boat left the wharf. The old and young, the grave and gay, composed the party. The gallant steamer silently (for she was low

the whart. The old and young, the grave and gay, composed the party. The gallant steemer silently (for she was low pressure) and swiftly sped her way, "with youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm." A pleasure day was in anticipation; the skies were bright, the weather delightful, and a genial humor pervaded the whole party. The boat had proceeded up the river about thirty-five miles; was on her return to the city, about nine miles distant; and the guests had partaken of the hospitable fare, when the dreadful catastrophe occurred. reliable sources a correct version of this calamity, fearful as it is, and are rejoiced to find that it is not as destructive as was generally reported and believed last night. In the first place,

their friends, about thirty or thirty-five more. At the very outside there were not over one hundred and fifty souls on From the closest scrutiny that we have been able to make, we find that, of the killed and missing, there are, Junius BERRE, one of our most enterprising and respected citizens; CHARLES PERRE, a reporter of the Bulletin, a worthy man, and a tried and faithful employé in our office; ALVRED STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works at New York; Mr. McDowell,

MAN, of the Novelty Works at New York; Mr. McDownll, of Baltimore, and four colored persons.

Of the wounded, we have heard of Capt. Annibal, J. L. Warner, Capt. J. P. Barnett, Richard Nelson, William Elliott, John Taylor, Mr. Whittemore, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Brady, mate, Mr. Hill, first engineer, Captain Thompson, Mr. Stotm, Mr. N. Jarvis, Mr. Stephen Jarvis, Mr. J. W. Andrews, J. O. Pierson, Mr. Bigney, Mr. Kidd, J. Wilson, deck hand, the cook, and three colored firemen. leck hand, the cook, and three colored firemen,

There were several ladies on board, who fortunately escap

There were several ladies on board, who fortunately escaped without injury.

The steamer Naniope, Capt. Captello, bound up the river to St. Martinsville, was within two hundred yards of the Anglo Norman at the time of the explosion. Every assistance that was required was promptly rendered, and the Naniope returned to the city with the survivors. The Creole also brought a number of the sufferers and afforded timely relief.

and by the nation which lives out of them, and which, of all the interior, but has very much subsided in Kingsthe nations of Europe possessing colonies, has most misused its powers over the negro race."

He states a single fact which is abundant proof:

"In the West Indies, a waste of life equally unparalleled, requiring constant importations for the mere maintenance of their numbers. From 1817 to 1820, a period of three years, the slaves of Jamsica were reduced in numbers, by death alone, ten per cent, whereas, had they been here, they would have increased thirty per cent. The slave chapter of British history is se disgraceful as that of the Union is honorable."

We do not think, therefore, that the condition of the black race in bondage appeals so strongly to our justice or sympathy as to warrant us in a crusarde against our brether and the plantations in the interior, but has very much subsided in Kingston and Spanishtown. The subject still engrosses the attention of the Legislature and the Island Government. Dr. Bailey, a physician of great respectability, has fallen a victim to the disease.

A vessel arrived at the island on the 20th instant, with one hundred and fifty African emigrants from Sierra Leone, which were distributed upon plantations pursuant to application under the laws.

The Attorney General has given notice in the House of Assembly that he shall move that an application be made to the Home Government for African laborers, to be sent from among those at Sierra Leone, captured from slavers, to supply the estates which the cholera had depopulated.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENTS.

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We read in the Buffalo Commercial a few days since a police account of an outrage committed in Buffalo last summer. The circumstances, as they appeared on the examination, as near as we can recollect them, were as follows: During the summer a stranger employed a cab-man to convey him from about the centre of the city to the steamboat landing—the distance being some quarter of a mile. Before reaching the landing the cab-man stopped, saying he could go no further, and invited his passenger to leave the cab and pay his fare. In reply to the inquiry as to how much he should pay, he was told \$5. This he refused to give, and therefore the cab-man, assisted by another ruffian, set upon him, knocked him down, and beat him until the stranger consented to pay the \$5, in order to save his life. This paid over, the magnanimous assistant of the cab-man demanded \$5 more of the stranger, for the assistance he had rendered his friend; and the additional \$5 was paid over. The stranger made a complaint at the police office, and the assailants were arrested. The record of sentences at the last term of the Eric Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, held last week, will show how these worthies were disposed of by a sensible jury and just court: and just court:

Thomas Fitzgerald.—Highway robbery, State Prison ten

years.

Livingston Sheldon.—Highway robbery, State Prison ten

The Buffalo Commercial says : "The sentence is a severe one, but it will be a lesson to the cab-fraternity generally, as many of them are disposed to rob strangers, in the way of extortionate charges, at least, if not by open violence, as in the case of these prisoners."

UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.—Among the items in the criminal department of a Paris journal, we notice that a boy, nine years of age, had been arrested and committed to prison in that city, on the charge of having killed another child, his own cousin, who was still younger. It appears, says our authority, that some months sgo the two children had a quarrel about a bird, and since that time the little murderer had saved up his money, sou by sou, until he was able to purchase a knife. He then watched an opportunity, and when a favorable moment arrived he butchered his little mate with a perfect phrenay. We do not remember to have ever read of a similar case of youthful revenge so long entertained and so fearfully consummated.

REVOLT OF THE FEMALES.—A letter from Bonn, 10th instant, in the German Journal of Frankfort, states that on the 7th a revolt had broken out among the young girls in the female prison of Putschen, when from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty of them took to flight, after breaking all the furniture. A detachment of cuiresciers was sent in pursuit of the runsways.